Figure 11 illustrates the spectra obtained for a complete assay cycle, showing the effects of TFP on recovery of spectral properties of entrapped BCaM-Melittin complex when recovered from GdHCl denaturation in the absence of TFP and presence of TFP.

Figure 12 is a table illustrating anisotropy and wavelength values obtained with an assay according to the present invention with BCaM:Melittin complex

Figure 13 illustrates the principles of FRET as applied to the present invention.

Figure 14 illustrates the application of FRET to an assay according to the present invention.

Figure 15 illustrates a possible FRET system for BCaM-Melittin

Figure 16 is a graph illustrating the fluorescence signal from BCaM/Dansyl-Melittin system when excited at 295 nm.

Figure 17 is a graph illustrating the fluorescence intensity changes with increasing concentrations of guanidine hydrochloride on a BCaM/Dansyl-melittin complex in solution.

Figure 18 is a graph illustrating the fluorescence signal of free and complexed dansyl-melittin excited at 350 nm.

Figure 19 is a graph illustrating the fluorescence spectra of SAP and phosphorylated SLAM peptide.

Figure 20 is a graph illustrating the effects of titration of SAP with n-pY-c on fluorescence intensity of SAP.

Figure 21 is a He-Cd laser based fiber optic fluorimeter for reading of sol-gel derived arrays.

Figure 22 is an array of sol-gel derived silica spots containing an entrapped protein (fluorescein labelled human serum albumin) on a glass slide and spectra obtained from the fiber optic fluorimeter shown in Figure 21.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Types of Biomolecular Interactions

As mentioned above, the present invention contemplates a biomolecular interaction physically entrapped or covalently attached within a carrier, preferably a solid carrier.